Indiana State Sentinel.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY. INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 8, 1848.

Our Terms. The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel: Payments to be made always in advance. One copy, one year, \$2.00 they were congregated. This is nothing of the "sink-Three copies, one year, 5.00 Five copies, one year, 8.00 Twenty copies, one year 20.00 to make these few remarks, nor do we now care to Semi-Weekly. (Published three times a week during the session.) One copy \$4.00 | Three copies \$10.00

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL. ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey County. EBENEZER M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart county.

1. NATHANIEL ALBERTSON, of Harrison county. 2. CYRUS L. DUNHAM, of Washington county. 3. WILLIAM M. McCARTY, of Franklin county. 4. CHARLES H. TEST, of Wayne county. 5. JAMES RITCHEY, of Johnson county. 6. GEORGE W. CARR, of Lawrence county. 7. HENRY SECREST, of Putnam county. 8. DANIEL MACE, of Tippecanoe county. 9. GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Cass county. 10. ANDREW J. HARLAN, of Grant county.

See first page Tri-Weekly.

Gen. Taylor and the Vote of Thanks.

A resolution has passed the Senate of this State containing a vote of thanks to General Taylor, inviting him to visit the State and partake of its hospitalities, and asking him to correct his official report of thebattle of Buena Vista, and expressing the belief that he will do it. Every whig, we are informed, voted for its passage.

Various attempts were made to amend it, one of which was to make it include Scott and the other Generals of the army in Mexico - and another to make it express the hope instead of the belief that Whig National Convention as the first choice from Gen. T. would correct his official report, so as to exoperate the 2d regiment of Indiana volunteers from the charge of cowardice, but all such amendments were voted down by the whigs, and a few democrats the People's Candidate, prespective of parties or conwho believe the whigs are cutting their own throats by its passage. One democrat, who voted for it, declared it to be his belief, in debate in the Senate, that it would be worth a thousand votes to his party in the approaching canvass.

outwit the democracy, but facts show that in these intellectual efforts they oftener outwit themselves than they do their opponents; that they have done it in this matter is certain. The resolution was designed by the whig friends of Clay, to kill Gen. Taylor, po- meeting, to the committee on resolutions. The com- ing them with the indiscribable blessings of liberty buildings and streets, better police regulations, better litically in Indiana, and so it will; for the General's mittee reported instanter, recommending that said respolitical friends here are whigs.

Whether Gen. Taylor's report concerning the 2d regiment be true or false, it is absolutely certain that he will not correct it. He has had ample time and opportunity to do so if he would; and he cannot now. without making a fool of himself. If he should do it, he would get no credit for it. Everybody would say he was forced into it to get the vote of Indiana ary, instant. for the Presidency. If he should not, and he surely will not, the Clay whigs will say, Indiana cannot and will not vote for him-he has defamed and vilified her brave sons and refuses to do them justce. This but its effect will be to disgust, here and there, an feeling. honest Taylor whig, and keep him from the polls at the Presidential election, or drive him over into the democratic party. More than this, like the celebrated Lexington circular, it will provoke the Taylor increase the existing family feuds.

The truth is, certain whig leaders encouraged the Taylor fever, during the late State and Congressional Weller' Mr. Clarke, Jake Flinn, and others, which the floor of Congress, and in some State Legislatures. and having succeeded, they are now most anxious to lay the ghost they have raised; but they find he "will not down at their bidding." What can be done? The great mass of their party remember the result of these military manoeuvres in 1840, in the disastrons been honest enough to declare he has not.

proaching Presidential canvass, they will have the

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM. - We are truly glad to see the favorable notices taken of the new asylums. of our State, by our cetemporaries through their correspondents and of the personal examination of the editors when here. They are worthy of all encomiums, and nothing but a continual press of business has prevented us from oftener noticing their progress. What a contrast does this trifling expenditure of a few thousand dollars present in its results, to the expenditures of near as many millions in visionary schemes of "internal improvements!" As they progress, we will endeavor to keep the people advised of their improvements; for once established and properly conducted, they will never retrograde. The following notice of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb is by a correspondent of the "Mooresville Chronicle:"

The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, contains quite a large number of pupils, and has become well established. Some of the pupils who have been longest in this school, (for it is a school of fine opportunities) appear to be highly accomplished. The language of signs is quite as well understood by them as is the language of words with us. Every branch of a fine English education, from A. B. C. to the higher walks in Mathematics, Philosophy, History, &c., are succe-sfully taught. When one witnesses the proficiency attained by these children of misfortune, it causes regret that all the children of our country could not enjoy the advantages of better schools than we can hope for yet a while. It is not extravagant to say that the Deaf and Dumb Asylum will turn out as accomplished scholars, generally, as will the Colleges of the State; and that, of itself, is an achievement that ought to make our's a marked era in the flight of time.

queerest paper published in the United States. For once, after many attempts, a paper has commenced, (and we believe bids fair to succeed admirably) which contains real wit, and fun, mirth and jollity in any quantity- indeed, so much so, that after reading one 40 pieces of artillery; 1,500 men killed, wounded number, you are led to wonder if the end of the mine appearance. Then, before your eyes are dry, here their arms; the disgrace of 3,000 cavalry, who fled comes a better one and more of it! We commend it with the second in command; the Major General, 15 to all, especially those troubled with the blues. It is Generals, 40 officers, and 150 petty officers, who published everywhere almost, at \$3 a year. To get it. address G. B. Zeiber & Co., Philadelphia.

The Legislative matter is so uninteresting, most of it at least, and the press of matter so great. that we are unavoidably compelled to omit yesterday's proceedings. We shall condense them, and publish

The remarks of Mr. GRAHAM on the engrossment of the bill incorporating the Evansville, Vincennes and Terre Haute rail road company, are postponed for the

above reasons.

Taylorism in Cincinuati.

The following was prepared for our last paper, just as it was going to press, but was crowded out una-Voidably.

The great Taylor meeting in Cincinnati, which from the reports of the papers would have probably ended in a grand row, was suddenly broken up and dispersed by the sinking down of the building where ing" they will experience in the Presidential race.

We had only time when the foregoing was written more than add, that the above hasty statement is corroborated by later accounts. Had we space we would give extracts from several papers. We judge, how-One conv during the session 1 00 ever, that the following from the Cincinnati Gazette, the leading whig paper of that city, will answer our present purpose. The office-seeking gentry who expect to be rewarded by Gen. Taylor, should he be elected, and for that purpose are making judys of themselves, will soon find they have "put their foot in it." It may be well enough to remark that the Enquirer says that "had it not been for this unfortunate accident occurring at the time it did, the proceedings of the meeting would have been full of incidents. The cauldron had fairly commenced boiling, and the results promised to be of an exciting character. The independent tone of the meeting was becoming lost in the mazes of political schemes; and the convulsive efforts of TAYLORITES to preserve its purity, was about being overslaughed by other and party issues. The result would have been a row and

a general fizzling out of the TAYLOR thunder." The following is the Gazette's article, and is cor-

roborative of all the others we have seen. The Taylor meeting, pursuant to the adjournment on Wednesday evening, assembled again last evening,

in Fifth street market space. It will be recollected that at the first meeting, the committee, raised for that purpose, reported resolutions expressing a decided preference for Gen. Taylor for the next Presidency, and presenting him to the among the distinguished candidates for the Chief Magistracy. That Mr. James W. Taylor hereupon offered a substitute, and among other things, presented the ventions. That at this stage of the proceedings, the meeting was precipitately adjourned, in consequence of the settling of the floor of the "College Hall."

The adjourned meeting last evening was called to order by Mr. Pendleton, the chairman, who stated that having read the call of the meeting, since the ad-The whigs are continually taxing their brains to journment, which he had not done before, he desired to state that under that call none other than those friendly to the nomination of General Taylor for the Presidency had the right to participate in its proceedings. A motion was then made and carried, to recommit the resolutions and substitute of the previous olutions and substitute be referred to a meeting to be held on the 22d of February instant-and further reported two or three new resolutions, declaring in substance that General Taylor was their first choice for

the Presidency, and the report was adopted. On motion of Mr. James W. Taylor it was resolved that this meeting recommend that those friendly to the election of Gen. Taylor to the next Presidency ken races of the entire Mexican republic, so mote it the contrary among large numbers of intelligent and hold a mass meeting in this city on the 22d of Febru-

ficial duration of the meeting was about fifteen minmeeting, we expected to see a very large crowd last

ference of views among the friends of General Taylor, and that difference, or some other potent cause. occasioned the final failure of the "Taylor Meeting." branch of the whig party, all over the Union, and ed by General Wade, and the Colonel made a speech. as did also Mr. Penn of Brown county. The meeting was then turned into something of a farce, by calls for Mr. Storer, John Brough, Mr. Thompson, Col. elections, for the purpose of securing a majority upon | were silenced by the rising of a young man who announced himself to be a cooper by trade, and said "he was for Gen. Taylor first, Gen. Taylor last, and for Gen. Taylor all the time"-and continued to speak fifteen or twenty minutes.

CANAL TRUSTEE .- We have noticed the hue and cry of the whig press, the little ones taking their cue results of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too;" and will not from the Journal of this place, against certain whig vote for military fame and qualifications, without members for their votes for a Canal Trustee. They civil acquirements, which Gen. Taylor has all along all find fault with democrats for giving a preference to members of their party for office, when all other It is no business of ours, but the whigs seem to qualifications are equal. Now is this a political ofhave got themselves into a tight place, in passing the fice that these men should how! so grievously! Is resolution alluded to above; and if this "same old not Mr. Puett an honest man? Is he not capable? coon" should make sad havoc with their political. Has he not the qualifications to subserve the interests chicken roosts and cornfields, in this State, in the ap- of the State in as great a degree as either of his competitors? No man will answer in the negative, who consolation of knowing that they outwitted themselves. knows the parties. Then why the howl? The Journal answers the question, by gratuitously intimating that Mr. P. can control the coming elections by means of his office. Here is where the shoe pinches. This is what these office-seeking whigs expected their candidates to do. Indeed, it was the ground on which, we verily believe, they were supported. Their honesty, their capacity, was probably the last thing thought of. Little did they care for the interest of the people of the State, so that they could place one in a situation, to use his office for political effect. The few whig members who had the independence to cast their votes above such party considerations, must, as they no doubt expected, receive the execrations of political wire-workers, whom they no doubt well know and understand; but we doubt if they will dread the tribunal of their own constituents, majorities or minorities, or that they will be able to sustain themselves. On this same subject, it appears the whig editors have one among their number, who dares express different sentiments. Mr. CLARKSON, of the Brookville American, an old established and well known whig ediotr, thus expresses his views of the

CANAL TRUSTEE .- Austin M. Puett, of Parke co., has been elected a Trustee of the Wabash and Erie Canal. We rejoice at his election. He is a gentleman of talents and integrity, and will make a good Trustee. He is a democrat, but that has nothing to do with his office, and we therefore rejoice at every instance, in which even a few have independence enough to break over the trammels of party. The reign of political slavery has lasted long enough, and we congratulate Mr. Cookerly, and others, upon the moral firmness they have manifested in resisting its iron edicts. Party has nothing to do with this office; yet "JOHN DONKEY."-This is the queer title of the those who adhere to party for the purpose of power and place, would make the world believe they have

> A document published in the Mexican "Monitor" says that "the battle of Cerro Gordo cost that nation and missing; 6,000 muskets; the surrender at discretion of 5 Generals, with 3,700 men who laid down sought safety in the direction of Puebla; the fortress of Perete, which was abandoned to the enemy, with 40 other pieces of artillery, 4 mortars, and all the stores in the magazines, and a space of 52 leagues around that fortress".

other good things, pumpkin pies, &c.

The Assembly of the Ohio Legislature have refused to make adultery punishable as a crime-32 to 28. Just what might be expected from such a Legislature.

For the Sentinel. The Mexican War.

Cotton Manufactures in the West.

Its causes, progress, and results. God's will, and As the question of introducing cotton manufactories into the Western States, on an extensive scale, is the mission of the United States. The Mexican war, at this moment, occupies abeginning to be earnestly discussed, any information larger space, in the thoughts of men, in all the civil bearing upon it, based on facts, will doubtless be well ized portions of the Earth, than any other question received and properly appreciated by both capitalists and its causes, its progress, and its results, are every and legislators, as well as by the public generally. where earnestly discussed and commented upon, a I speak from personal knowledge and experience; home and abroad. The mission assigned to the Uni and, while fully aware of the strong and honest preted States and the will of God, in regard to the exten judices in regard to the effects of manufacturing of her future territory, and her progress to her des towns upon the morals and condition of the people. tined position, at the head of the nations, seems to shall not hesitate to speak plainly, though in a spirit, clear to admit of reasonable doubt; and too well de which, it is hoped, will tend to conciliate and remove fined and established to admit of sinless opposition those prejudices, rather than to arouse and offend fixed and unalterable, from which capitalists and from the American people. The foreshadowed gene them.

ral results are palpable and indisputable, though the That there are moral evils dove-tailed into the frame sun of prophesy does not yet shine sufficiently clearwork of great cities, which, if they exist in rural o enable the seers to catch the lights and shades oldistricts, are not so palpable and grievous, and therethe magnificent picture, and pencil the details. fore make less or no impression upon the mind unac-From the date of eternity nothing has happened customed to deep and close investigation, into the ele-With Omniscience and Omnipotence there can be noments, structure, habits and condition of human sohance. All is one endless chain of cause and effect, ciety, in its various shades of religious, political, sowithout one broken link in the past, or the possibilitycial and intellectual character, need not be denied. of one in the future. The earliest history teaches us Nor will it be denied that great cities present to the this sublime truth.-God SAID-LET THERE BE LIGHT, christian and statesman and philanthropist, society, in and There was LIGHT;" and from that awful mo-the highest state of intellectual and moral refinement, nent when our young earth lay like an infant in herunknown and impossible in sparsely settled rural disswadling clothes, to the passing instant, the effect hastricts, so that, if on the one hand, we have the greatest followed His command. Feeble man has doubted, human degradation and vice, we have, on the other, esitated, and resisted, but his puny efforts have been the human character presented to us in its most atless than the small dust in the balance. It has ever tractive form-in its highest state of wisdom and pubeen the will of God, that the more feeble and less rity. But great cities, whether their population be civilized families or tribes of the human race, should better or worse, as a whole, than that of rural districts, e swallowed up and disappear before the better an have existed in every nation, and will exist in every superior races. Witness the history of the Israelite nation, that has made one remove from pastoral life nd the Cananites-the Greeks and Romans and the towards civilization. The only question that concerns savage neighbors—the civilized nations of Europ, us is, whether manufacturing cities are worse than and the inferior nations of Africa and India-the pe- commercial cities, or not. One of the evils of a comple of the United States, and the Indian nations f mercial city is, that large numbers of the male popu-North America. Christian philanthropy is well en lation spend their lives from home, returning occaloved in instructing and sympathizing with the fad sionally upon a visit to their families and friends. ing tribes of the Aborigines, and the half civilized The sailor is abroad from three months to a year, and Mexicans, but when it attempts to prevent their com from a year to three years, at a time, and the river plete and entire subjugation, and their extinction, at men, as we call them, are not at home more than about half of each year. The consequence is, that ndependent nations, it knows not what it does, Those who speak of the Mexican war as "A WAR multitudes of semi-fatherless children fill the streets,

North American Continent, with the adjacent Islands like the children in purely agricultural districts, the between the Atlantic and Pacific, including the Is- in both cities they are equal to any in the world. The telegraphs cutting the whole into net work, giving manent citizens of Lowell will lose nothing in comthe speed of steam to travel and commerce, and the parison with those of Boston, while the character of speed of lightning to thought, over and through the the operatives in the mills is the same as that of the whole, with harbors for the ships of the world on both farming districts whence they come, and whither they oceans, and national fleets commanding both, our free generally return, after one or two years' labor. I very institutions would mould the laws and customs of all much doubt whether another city can be found in the U other nations, and our mission will be fulfilled in States, of an equal number of inhabitants, (35,000, stamping our likeness upon their people, and endow- with better schools, better churches, better public

and political equality It is vain and foolish to spend thought and time in tions and the duties of citizenship, than in the great discussing the apparent causes of the Mexican war. manufacturing city of Lowell; while sure I am that The real cause is, that God, in the order of his previ- the manufacturing towns of New England generally, dence, and in the developement of his wise and mys- are no worse, in any particular, than the commercial, terious purposes said-"LET IT BE"-and "IT W/S," and in some respects, better. This statement is not and is. And if it be His design that it shall lead to made without a full knowledge of the strong prejuthe subjugation and absorption of the mixed, and bro- dices it will encounter, and of the extensive belief to

Who can look at the obstinate and factious con- pared to defend my positions; not against random as-Hereupon the meeting adjourned sine die. The of- duct of the Mexican rulers-their resistance to the sertions and empty denunciations, but against facts independence of Texas-their foothardiness in attack- and caudid arguments. utes. From the exciting incident of the previous ling our troops upon the Rio Grande, and their refusal to treat for peace, till our armies should be with- will arise on good harbors, upon ocean and lake, and evening, but the gathering was a small one, and there drawn from Mexican soil, so that their harbors, and at favorable points upon navigable rivers and other is the object, end and aim, of thi resolution; was a total destitution of enthusiastic expression of their great cities, including the capital, should rest great thoroughfares; and so will manufacturing under the "star spangled banner," and not exclaim- towns, where there is good water power or cheap coal

be, for so it will be.

We were advised vesterday that there existed a dif- "It is the will of God, and the work is His work." near navigable waters, where healthy sites can be Shortsighted mortals in the Halls of Congress, may found. This being admitted, it follows that along the denounce the Mexican war, and heap upon its "au- navigable waters of the West, running through the thors" every vile epithet, and talk about stopping it coal regions, whenever there shall be a surplus capital After the adjournment, Col. Mitchell was introduc- by withholding the means for its further prosecution, seeking investment, and a sufficiently dense populaand shorter sighted mortals may assemble in factious, tion, manufacturing establishments will spring up, or even treasonable conclaves, in all the States in the and spread, till the demand for their goods for home American Union, but they will only make themselves consumption or exportation, at a net profit, equal to the laughing stock of "destiny," and the condemned that of agricultural pursuits, no longer exists. and denounced of generations to come. They cannot Having made these preliminary remarks, I will promake one hair of their own heads white, or black, or ceed to state facts showing that the full time has come add one cubit to their stature. How then can they to begin in the older settlements along the Ohio river; hope to defeat the purposes of Omnipotence! The and a charter being before the legislature to incorporate means for the prosecution of the war will be granted. a company in the town of Patriot, in Switzerland The present Congress, factions as it is has shown it- county, with a capital of \$200,000, I take that as a self, dare not separate without voting a liberal sup- specimen of a great many other points between Pittsply of men and money. But whatever may be the burgh and its mouth. the GRAND RESULT, foreshadowed in this communica- ot is situated, contains a population of about 2,500, tion, will be fulfilled. A LOOKER-ON.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Several of the members, we of them with considerable sums of surplus capital, the following, which we copy from the Brookville One man after another sells out to his neighbors, and American, a whig paper, and would state that several starts for lowa; so that, while the surplus capital of our correspondents have expressed similar views, thus employed leads to the evil of large tracts of land ing parts - those only affecting a few individuals Debates will receive notice. In an article on the sub-

it useless to give a daily detail. We see also that the pretended leaders of the two parties in the State are committing their respective parties by a separate set of resolutions. Mr. McCaroninions of the Democrats relative to the Mexican war. He is an elector, and consequently he is endorsed as sound upon that subject. On the other hand. Holloway has introduced resolutions, which may be recognized as whig in the "burnt district." but we wish it understood that he speaks not the sentiments of the whigs of this region, and we tegret he so embarrasses the whigs of other portions of the State. by his "peculiar" notions. They are unnecessary, the stocks of such establishments, when well manmeasures which will drive thousands from us, and which are not right abstractly.'

Major Iturbide, son of the late Mexican emperor, and one of Santa Anna's aids, is penniless at Washington, where

ken no notice of the request. who traverse our country under titles, most generally the valley of the Ohio, which is \$6,760 per annum, to work, and earn money. Those whom he would vestment of \$75,000, or within a fraction of 48 per cheat and murder do it. We advise the whigs to

still, we think, the Major should be nominated him- least 50 per cent the honor ?

-Gen. Z. Taylor.

For the State Sentinel.

of more than 50 per cent ! of manufactures takes her way !"

Remarks of Dr. Ford, Upon the Resolution inviting General Taylor to visit Indiana. MR. SPEAKER .- SIR: I am called upon to cast a vote for or against the resolution giving to General Taylor an invitation to visit the State of Indiana. Now sir, if I ever was honest in my life and acted to the impeachment of a justice of the peace-J. Madifrom pure and holy motives, I do it in the vote I am son, in Delaware county-against it; by same of a bill about to give. No man sir in this Assembly or in relative to injunction, and chancery practice; by same of this State, no matter what may be his political opin- a bill for the benefit of infant heirs and devisees. ions thinks more of General Taylor than myself. I look | By Mr. Biythe, of a bill imposing additional duties upupon him, sir, as a great military chieftan, and as such I am proud to claim him as an American Generation would I, by any act of mine, do anything to take imposing additional duties upon the prosecuting attorney one gem from the wreath of laurels that now entwines of the 12th judicial circuit; passed the old hero's brow. I sir, have noticed and admired By Mr Roache, of same committee against legislating his many hard fought battles upon the plains and hills to exempt a certain amount of real estate on execution : of Mexico, from Palo Alto to Buena Vista, in all of concurred in by the House. which he displayed great courage and military acquirements; and what troops, sir, let me ask did more to rescue the great and ever memorable victory gain- indefinite postponement of a bill, repealing the laws now ed at the battle of Buena Vista-than did the Indian- in force relating to free negroes-concurred in. ians. None, none sir, must be the reply of every By Mr. McKenzie, of same committee of a bill relative impartial historian who is willing to do them justice to justices of the peace-passed. for their services upon that bloody occasion. But, sir, let me again ask you what troops have suffered more chapters 8 and 28 of revised statutes of '43, that it be infrom misrepresentation growing out of false reports

By Mr. McKenzie, of same committee of a bill relative of the battle of Buena Vista, than does the Indiana to fees made by clerks of circuit courts ex-officio, acting OF DESTINY," speak both philosophically and reli- in more danger of growing up in ignorance, and of troops? The reply, sir, must be none, half so much. as county auditor—passed. gicusly. It is as truly so, as the wars between the becoming the victims of temptation and vice, than Then, sir, until General Taylor wipes from Indiana By Mr. Terry, of same committee recommending the ancient Israelites and Canaanites. The mission of those of manufacturing towns, whose fathers are the dark and foul slander placed upon her by his re- indefinite postponement of a bill, amendatory of an act the United States is to occupy and govern the entire never away from home, and who, therefore, enjoy, port of the battle of Buena Vista, I sir, as an Indian-therein named-concurred in. an and as an American citizen, never, no sir, never By Mr. Cole, of same co in the Atlantic and Pacific, and he who opposes it, attention and care of both parents. I am acquainted can give a vote inviting him to come and partake of B. M. T. as substitute, and among other things, presented the name of General Taylor to the State and Union as fights against God. Midway between the great na- in Boston and Lowell, and in other commercial and benefit of widows—passed; by same, against the amendtions of Europe and Asia, the star spangled banner manufacturing towns, and it is my firm conviction, that he by that report intended to winfully stigmatize ment of a portion of chap. — of revised statutes of '43 waving over a hundred States on this Continent, be- founded on careful observation, that the public schools and place our brave and honored sons in a false —concurred in. tween the Nort pole and the Isthmus of Darien, and of Lowell are fully equal to those of Boston, and that light before the world, but such, sir, is the result; By Mr. Kinney, from committee on Education relative and such it will remain until he alters his re- to increasing the usefulness of Indiana University-conlands upon both coasts, with railroads and magnetic intellectual, religious and moral character of the per- port of that battle. Now, sir, what are the tacts? curred in Behold the second Indiana troops standing as firm as By Mr. Winstandley, of same committee of a bill for the oaks of the forest, delivering twenty-one rounds the relief of Silas Overman of Grant county-passed of the most dreadful and destructive fire ever shot from an enemy's gun without a quiver in their ranks. referred to a select committee. General Lane, observing their exposed condition and Leave given Mr. Jones of S. to introduce a bill giving seeing them moved down by the balls of the enemy like leave to Morse to construct an Electro Magnetic telegraph stubble before the fire, he determined to advance their line in the State of Indiana column out of the range of the enemy's guns, but as Also to Mr. Dobson to report a bill authorizing county he was about giving the order, he discovered a falter- surveyors to administer oaths in certain cases. ing in the ranks, and to his dismay and mortification morals, and better informed in regard to our instituhe beheld them retreating without knowing the cause at the time, and until it had appeared by the report that they had fled in disgrace and left their gallant Colonel, who asked permission to fight in the Mississippi regiment. This report, sir, was denounced by Murray, which were appropriately referred. the Indianians, saying they were ordered to retreat by Col. Bowles, and that too, three times before they would obey the order. General Lane ascertaining these facts, asked for a court martial to enquire into candid men. I know what I am saving, and am prethe conduct of Col. Bowles, that the facts might be Mr. Read reported back a joint resolution relative to the come at, but General Taylor refused, saying "that improvement of the Harbor at Michigan city, recommending the Colonel of the regiment was presumed to know its passage-concurred in. the conduct of his troops better than any one else." |. Then, sir, General Lane finding that he could not get Mr. Davis moved to amend by inserting in the proper a court martial granted him, asked for a court of in- place the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and their principal quiry to investigate his own conduct upon that occa- tributaries, which was adopted. sion, which was granted, and from the evidence produced in that court of inquiry, it was proven positively by at least a dozen good and honorable men, that he lution, which was lost, ages 15, noes 27. Col. Bowles, did order the retreat and repeated it until Mr. Barbour moved to postpone until Tuesday the 15th the third time before they would obey. Now, sir, all of February, which was lost, that I ask is, that General Taylor may correct his re- The question being then put on the engressment of the port to correspond with the facts as established by this joint resolution; it was engrossed, ayes 25, noes 17. court of inquiry, and I am willing to go for the resolution; but the friends of General Taylor refuse to sissippi railroad company, with an amendment. The quescouple this request with the resolution, and therefore, tion being put on the concurrence of the Senate in the amend-I sir, as an honest representative of an injured, out- ment of the House, the Senate refused to concur. raged people, cannot vote for the resolution. But, sir, let this report be corrected, and I with out stretched and extended arms will wish to meet the old hero and give him a hearty welcome to my beloved but much word in the revised statutes of 1843, a misprint-passed. injured State. I know, sir, that it is said the contradiction of the report of the court martial, is sufficient Wayne and Goshen railroad company, with an amendment without any further contradiction from General Taylor; but this, sir, is not the fact. Go into any of the cionati and St. Louis railroad company, for the action of the immediate effects of the Mexican war, sooner or later, The township of Posey in which the town of Patri- States of this Union, and you will hear the citizens of Senate. those States saving, that this court of investigation Mr. Millikin moved to lay the bill on the table, lost. who are generally in good circumstances, and many was all a farce, and if it was not true that the 2d Indianians did run on that occasion, General Taylor varying from \$100 to \$5,000. Under these circum- would say so. You see, sir, that he stands at the understand, have left for home. We can appreciate stances they have commenced removing further west. head of the heap, and I care not if every officer in the E. Etherton-read a first time. army were to pronounce this report false; you would A bill to change the name of Springfield, in Wabash counhear citizens of other States, and States too who had ty, to Somerset, read a first time. men upon that battle field that exhibited four times We have no doubt but they are very general. While accumulating in few hands, it stops the increase of the cowardice of any Indianian, saying that the report By Mr. Murray, that the Governor be respectfully request-We have no doubt but they are very general. While it is our intent to give full and impartial reports. It is our intent to give full and impartial reports. advantages of a dense agricultural population. It is let me vote for this resolution without any proviso in necessity, if for no other reason, will compel us to evident, too, that this surplus, so invested, will not it, requesting General Taylor to correct his report, By Mr. Berry, a bill for the benefit of the reserved townmaterially condense them, especially the uninterest. produce more than six per cent. per annum, while it and by that vote I endorse the report myself. Sup- ship of seminary land in Monroe county, which passed. serves to keep down rather than to increase the value pose, sir, that an individual was to write a letter to By Mr. Cornett, a bill to regulate the testimony in certain a friend of yours, saying that you had committed acts cases relating to the conveyance of real estate-referred. It costs at Lowell, to manufacture a yard of coarse which should for ever call down the scorn and conject, the American says-"So unimportant have been cotton cloth, taking the average for a series of years, tempt of society upon your head, and that by this letthe proceedings of the legislature, that we have found and including the cost of the raw material and other ter you had been held up to the world as a dark and mission of justices of the peace in Hanover township, in expenses, from No. 14 yarn, such as the common sheet- loathesome contamination to society, but afterwards | Shelby county-passed ings in our shops that sell for nine and ten cents per was to ascertain what he had written was incorrect, but still would not inform the world of the fact, so average price of this cloth at wholesale is not less that you might be restored to your former standing; the Wabash and Erie canal, at 1200 and 1500 dollars per anthan six cents per yard, and giving a net profit to the I say, sir, could you look upon this man as a friend? manufacturer of one and one half of one cent per an- could you or would you be willing to extend to him By Mr. English, a bill to authorize the administrator of num, the capital being turned once a year. Now for the hand of fellowship? I think not, sir. This, sir, an example, we will take a mill with 3,000 spindles, is a parallel case with General Taylor, and the 2d inwhich we will suppose will cost there \$100,000. Such diana troops, by his report made up from a false statea mill will turn out 26,000 yards of cloth per week, ment; he, sir, has thrown a blighting and withering

> aged, in New England, for a series of years. Now let us see what such an establishment would divide at Patriot. From estimates that I have collected, with great care, I can build a mill of this size, and fill it with machinery and stock it for a he is a prisoner of War, on parole. He applied to Polk year, for \$75,000. Here is a saving of \$25,000for money, and was referred to Mr. Marcy, who has ta- and, reckoning money at 6 per cent., a saving of \$1,500 over Lowell. The mill would consume in The above appears in almost every whig paper round numbers, 1000 bales of cotton per annum, 450 President and Secretary for not furnishing this Mexi- Orleans; and it will cost at the lowest possible estimate can friend of theirs with as much money as he wants. \$4 50 per bale to transport it from New Orleans to The aristocracy have become notorious for pampering Lowell. Here is another saving of \$4,500 per anand feeding foreign blackguards and adventurers than one half a cent per yard to get the cloth back to assumed, and then return to vilify the country and and swells the saving so far up to \$12,760 per anits institutions. In this case they find fault with the num. There are employed in a mill of the character administration for not giving an open enemy the pub- and capacity above given, 110 operatives, whose lic money! And if they had given him a few thousands, to travel the country at his leisure and live as with the items already set down, \$15,510. This sum, report to correspond with the fact as proven before becomes "one of 'em," think you not they would have with the one and one half cent per yard profit at Lowthe court of inquiry howled at such an act? Why does not the rascal go ell, makes the sum of \$35,790 per annum, on an in-

It must be borne in mind, that the difference in fatake him about as a show, if he is too lazy to work. | vor of Patriot has been set down at the very lowest point; and that commissions allowed an agent for Major Buss is announced as having arrived at purchasing the raw material—the interest on the mo-Washington without any military display, on his way ney invested in the raw material on the time consumto New Hampshire, his home, which he has not seen ed between New Orleans and Lowell, and the interest for seven years. A cotemporary thinks that as Major on the wholesale cost of the cloth in the time consumed in transporting it from Lowell to the valley of Bliss is the undoubted writer of all Gen. Taylor's ex- the Ohio, and the commissions for selling it, with cellent letters and dispatches, letters designed for the several other items, have not been taken into the ac-General should now be addressed to him. Or better count, and which would swell the dividends to at

self for the next President by the friends of the war. tory way to reach the same general result. In fact, new bill provides for 129 consuls, expense \$279,500 still have their share, and also a share of Uncle Sam's do the duties, -why should he not have to pay and conclusion. This method, however, gives a larger salaries instead of fees; 2 consuls at \$4,000: 35 at per cent., because it necessarily embraces several \$2,000; 29 at \$1,500; 54 vice consuls at \$500." items of expense, on eastern manufactures, left out "In no case can I permit myself to be the can- in the above calculations. The goods in question, as | [J. E. Dow, Esq., of Washington, has invented didate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes." any one may satisfy himself by enquiring of any a new army tent, said to be a great improvement to wholesale dealer in the article, in Cincinnati or Lou. the one now in use.

isville, or of any dry goods dealer in his neighborhood, are never sold below seven cents per yard, at wholesale, and often higher, in the valley of the Ohio, I believe they are now eight and a half cents per yard REPORTED FOR THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL. at wholesale. The average for a series of years would not fall below seven and a half cents per yard, which would give a net profit on the quantity of cloth which the mill in question would turn out per annum, of \$40,560! or a net profit on a capital of \$75,000,

These may be startling, and to those who will not take the trouble to inform themselves, incredible facts; but FACTS, and stubborn FACTS, Too, shown by statistics and figures that cannot lie, they will remain, statesmen may see that "Westward, Ho, the empire

or 1.352,000 per annum. The net profit on this quancurse over the fair fame and gallant bravery of our tity, at one and a half cents per yard is \$20,280, or noble sons, that will forever make Indiana a bye word of disgrace to all who do not know the facts. Yes, Finances, Banking, &c. According to the Herald, over 20 per cent, on the whole investment of \$100,-000; and this is not very far from the dividends on sir, instead of crowning their heads with the laurels they are so justly entitled to, he places upon them a crown of thorns, that pierces them at every point. Now, sir, I repeat as an Indianian, can I vote for this resolution ! can I extend my hand to a man and invite him to my home to participate of my hospitalities when he has so notoriously slandered me and mine ! No, sir, never while I am worthy of the name of an Indianian as much as I love and admire General Taylor I cannot do it, not that I like him less, but that I love my honor and the honor of those brave men whose bones are now mouldering upon the bloody battle fields of Mexico. No. sir, never as long as I can keep in remembrance the stars and stripes of my country that were carried by the 2d Indiana troops upon that day, which was more riddled by the balls of vote for this resolution ? I sir, have too much love for these stars and stripes that were unfurled to the breeze and waved in triumph over the enemy that day to say by my vote that they disgraced themselves. Yes, sir, let me stand or let me fall, I act from an honest conviction that my countrymen have been wronged because General Taylor will not correct his

> Consular System .-- A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says

"Frequent attempts have been made to introduce some reforms into the consular system. Mr. Bucha- \$19,000 in stock taken and sold for \$18,050, with nan deserves to be remembered for his efforts. A bill has been several times introduced to re-organize the whole business; but the greater questions of peace and war have interfered. Mr. Rockwell has introduced a new bill, and as we have a long session, and some sort of a prospect of peace with Mexico, we may be able to do something for the consulates before the adjournment next fall. Under the present system, there are 178 consuls. And the expense of 125 of the list, for 1845, was \$87,000. Fifty-three con-But there is a shorter and equally sure and satisfac- sulates had not made their returns for that year. The

Indiana Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, February 4th, 1848.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Leave given Messrs. Holden and McCormick to introduce a bill-which were passed; also to Mr. Harvey, of a bill allowing Joo. S. Woodword to convey certain real estate.

Reports from Standing Committees. By Mr Robinson from committee on elections, of a bill changing the time of inspectors of elections to make their return; by same, of a bill relative to the election of president and vice president of the United States-both

By Mr. Bryant, from committee on Ways Means of a bill providing for the refunding of payment of taxes when the sales are invalid.

By Mr. Dunham of same committee, of a bill for the more speedy completion of the Asylum for the insanewhich passed; by the same, of a bill raising a revenue for State purposes for the year 1848-made the order of the day Tuesday next at 2 o'clock P. M. By Mr. Orton from the Judiciary committee, relative

on the several county prosecutors, and for other purposes

-refused to be engrossed By Mr. Terry, of same committee of a bill in regard and an American citizen, and not for any consider- to the fees of county officers-passed; by same of a bill

> By Mr. McKenzie, of same committee of a bill regulating acknowledgment of deeds.

> By Mr Roache, of same committee recommending the

By Mr. Cole, of same committee of a bill amending

The House took up the bill incorporating the Buffalo and Mississippi Railroad from the table-which was

And the House adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, February 5, 1848. Petitions were presented by Messrs, Cassatt, Conner, and

Reports from Standing Committees. Mr. Morrison reported back a bill supplemental to an act entitled an act to amend an act for the relief of purchasers

of canal lands without amendment, and the bill was en-

Mr. Day moved to amend by inserting after Michigan city, "St. Joseph, and the St. Joseph river," which was adopted

Mr. Barbour moved to amend by inserting White river and Sugar creek, which motion was laid on the table. Mr. Miller moved the indefinite postponement of the reso-

Mr. Berry reported back a bill locating a State road therein named, recommending its indefinite postponement-con-Mr. Malott reported back House bill declaring a certain Mr. Millikin reported back a bill incorporating the Fort

which was concurred in and the bill engrossed. Mr. Hubbard reported back a bill to incorporate the Cin-

Mr. Ellis moved the reference of the bill to a select com-

Reports from Select Committees. By Mr. Day, a bill divorcing David Etherton, from Mary

Resolutions Introduced.

By Mr. Davis, a bill relative to the New Albany and Vin-

sioners of Allen county, to sell certain real estate-passed. num-which was read a second time and laid on the table. the estate of John Fischlie, late of Jackson county, to sell real estate belonging to the estate in said county-referred.

THE FREE BANKING LAW OF NEW YORK .- The New York Herald contains the report of the Comptroller of the State of New York on the subject of its the Free Banking Law, as at present constructed, is very defective, and must undergo many important modifications and alterations, before the bill holders will be perfectly safe.

Under the existing system, the bill holders are not safe, even under the most favorable operations of the law; but when a set of swindling financiers get up banks solely for the purpose of shaving the public.

A set of those swindlers get together, raise \$4,750, with which they purchase New York State 5s, at about ninety-five per cent, deposit it with the Comptroller and get \$5,000 in bills. These bills they bring into the market, and purchase more State 5s, which they deposit with the Comptroller, and get more bills. They make \$250 on every purchase of this kind, being the difference between the market value and the par value of the stock, and by thus turning the amount, can in twenty turns get out a circulation of a hundred thousand dollars, on the original capital of \$4,750, and make a clear profit of \$5,000, or \$250 more than the capital on which they started.

As soon as they have got out this circulation they fail, and the bills fall at once to fifty cents on the dollar. With the 5,000 made as above stated, these financiers buy up \$10,000 of the bills, take them to the Comptroller, and get \$19,000 in stock, which they sell in the market for \$9,500, and buy up \$19,000 in bills; this amount is taken to the Comptroller, and which they buy uy \$36,100 in bills; and so on until the whole circulation is bought up, and the securities taken out of the hands of the Comptroller, and the financiers have made from forty to fifty thousand dollars out o. the laboring classes.

EXTRA DETONATION .- The "Scientific Mechanic" says, that Mr. Robert Wallace, of St. John, N. B., recently constructed a brass trumpet, about five feet long, with a bell mouth, the latter two feet eight If they should conclude to be annexed, they will If General Taylor is elected, Major Bliss will have to one is struck with the almost perfect sameness of the -49 consulates discontinued. Provides for paying which a very loud noise is produced, similar to that inches in diameter. The instrument is fitted tightly resulting from a cannon of large calibre. Such an instrument must prove to be useful and economical. on board of ships and at light-house stations, for the purpose of making signals in foggy weather, or in the night time, or upon occasions of distress.